

Numerous applications have been, and no doubt will continue to be, made for grants of land, in aid of the construction of railroads. It is not believed to be within the intent and meaning of the Constitution, that the power to dispose of the public domain, should be used otherwise than might be expected from a prudent proprietor, and, therefore, that grants of land to aid in the construction of roads should be restricted to cases, where it would be to the interest of a proprietor, under like circumstances, thus to contribute to the construction of these works.

For the practical operation of such grants, thus far, in advancing the interests of the States in which the works are located, and at the same time the substantial interests to all the other States, by enhancing the value and promoting the rapid sale of the public domain, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Interior. A careful examination, however, will show that this examination is the result of a just discrimination, and will be far from affording encouragement to a reckless or indiscriminate extension of principle.

I commend to your favorable consideration the men of genius of our country, who, by their inventions and discoveries in science and art, have contributed largely to the improvements of the age, without, in many instances securing for themselves anything like an adequate reward. For many interesting details upon this subject I refer you to a report which I have just received, and especially urge upon your early attention the apparently slight, but really important modifications of existing laws therein suggested.

The liberal spirit which has so long marked the action of Congress in relation to the District of Columbia, will, I have no doubt, continue to be manifested.

The erection of an asylum for the insane of the District of Columbia, and of the army and navy of the U. S., has been somewhat retarded, by the great demand for materials and labor during the past summer, but full preparation for the reception of patients, before the return of another winter, is anticipated; and there is the best reason to believe, from the plan and contemplated arrangements which have been devised, with the large experience furnished within the district, that it will prove an asylum indeed to the most hopeless and afflicted class of sufferers, and stand as a noble monument of wisdom and mercy.

Under the acts of Congress of August 31, 1852, and March 3, 1853, designed to secure for the cities of Washington and Georgetown an abundant supply of good and wholesome water, it became my duty to examine the report and plans of the engineer who had charge of the surveys under the act first named. The best if not the only plan, calculated to secure permanently the object sought, was that which contemplates taking the water from the Great Falls of the Potomac, and, consequently, I gave it my approval.

For the progress and present condition of this important work, and for its demands, so far as appropriations are concerned, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of War.

The present judicial system of the United States has been in operation for so long a period of time, and has, in its general theory and much of its details, become so familiar to the country, and acquired so entirely the public confidence, that if modified in any respect, it should only be in those particulars which may adapt it to the increased extent, population, and legal business of the United States. In this relation the organization of courts is now confessedly inadequate to the duties to be performed by them; in consequence of which, the States of Florida, Wisconsin, Iowa, Texas and California, and districts of other States, are, in effect, excluded from the full benefit of the general system, by the functions of the circuit court being devolved on the district judges in those States, or parts of States.

The spirit of the Constitution, and a due regard to justice, require that all the States of the Union should be placed on the same footing in regard to the judicial tribunals. I therefore commend to your consideration this important subject, which, in my judgment, demands the speedy action of Congress. I will present to you, if deemed desirable, a plan, which I am prepared to recommend, for the enlargement and modification of the present judicial system.

The act of Congress establishing the Smithsonian Institution, provided that the President of the United States, and other persons therein designated, should constitute an "establishment" by that name, and that the members should hold stated and special meetings for the supervision of the affairs of the Institution. The organization, not having taken place, it seemed to me proper that it should be effected without delay. This has been done, and an occasion was thereby presented for inspecting the condition of the Institution, and appreciating its successful progress thus far, and its high promise of great and general usefulness.

I have omitted to ask your favorable consideration for the estimates of works of a local character in twenty-seven of the thirty-one States, amounting to one million seven hundred and fifty-four thousand five hundred dollars, because, independently of the great sums so often have been urged against the application of the federal revenue for works of this character, inequality with consequent injustice is inherent in the nature of the proposition, and because the plan has proved entirely inadequate to the accomplishment of the objects sought.

The subject of internal improvements, claiming alike the interest and good will of all, has nevertheless, been the basis of much political discussion, and has stood as a deep gulf between a division between the friends of eminent ability and patriotism. The rule of strict construction of all powers delegated by the States to the general government has arrayed itself, from time to time, against the rapid progress of expenditures from the national treasury on works of a local character within the States. Memorable as an epoch in the history of this subject is the message of President Jackson, on the 27th of May, 1830, which met the system of internal improvements in its comparative infancy; but so rapid had been its growth that the projected appropriations in that year for works of this character had risen to the

alarming amount of more than one hundred millions of dollars.

In that message the President admitted the difficulty of bringing back the operations of the government to the construction of the constitution set up in 1798, and making it as an admonitory proof of the necessity of guarding against the authority of precedents, which had not the sanction of its most plainly defined powers. Our government exists under a written compact between sovereign States, uniting for specific objects, and with specific grants to their general agent. It, then, in the progress of its administration, there have been departures from the terms and intent of the compact, it is, and will ever be, proper to refer back to the fixed standard which our fathers left, us, and to make a stern effort to conform our action to it.

It would seem that the fact of a principle having been resisted from the first by many of the wisest and most patriotic men of the republic, and a policy having provoked constant strife, without arriving at a conclusion which can be regarded as satisfactory to its most earnest advocates, should suggest the inquiry whether there may not be a plan likely to be crowned by happier results. Without perceiving any sound distinction, or intending to assert any principle as opposed to improvements needed for the protection of internal commerce, which does not equal in its application to improvements upon the seaboard for the protection of foreign commerce, I submit to you, whether it may not be safely anticipated that, if the policy were once settled against appropriations by the general government for local improvements, for the benefit of commerce, localities requiring expenditures would not, by modes and means clearly legitimate and proper, raise the funds necessary for such constructions as the safety of other interests of their commerce may require.

If that can be regarded as a system, which, in the experience of more than thirty years, has at no time so commanded the public judgment as to give it the character of a settled policy, which, though it has produced some works of conceded importance, has been attended with an expenditure quite disproportionate to their value, and has resulted in squandering large sums upon objects which have answered no valuable purpose—interests of all the States requiring it be abandoned, unless hopes may be indulged for the future, which find no warrant in the past.

With an anxious desire for the completion of the works which are regarded by all good citizens with sincere interest, I have deemed it my duty to ask of your hands a deliberate reconsideration of the question, with a hope that, animated by a desire to promote the permanent and substantial interests of the country, your wisdom may prove equal to a task of devising and maturing a plan, which, applied to this subject, may promise something better than constant strife, the suspension of the powers of local enterprise, the exciting of vain hopes, and the disappointment of cherished expectations.

In expending the appropriations made by the Congress, several cases have arisen in relation to works for the improvement of harbors, which involve questions as to the right of soil and jurisdiction, and have confidence between the authority of the State and general governments. The right to construct a break water, jetty, or dam, would seem, necessarily, to carry with it the power to protect and preserve such constructions.—This can only be effectually done by having jurisdiction over the soil. But no clause of the constitution is found, on which to rest the claim of the U. S. States to exercise jurisdiction over the soil of a State, except that conferred by the eighth section of the first article of the constitution. It is, then, submitted, whether, in all cases, where constructions are to be erected by the general government, the right of soil should not first be obtained, and legislative provision be made to cover all such cases.

For the progress made in the construction of roads within the territories, as provided for in the appropriations of the last Congress, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of War.

There is no subject of a domestic nature, which from its intrinsic importance, and the many interesting questions of future policy which it involves, cannot fail to receive your early attention. I allude to the means of communication, by which different parts of the wide expanse of our country are to be placed in closer connection for purposes both of defence and commercial intercourse, and more especially such as appertain to the communication of those great divisions of the Union which lie on the opposite side of the Rocky Mountains.

That the government has not been unmindful of this heretofore is apparent from the aid it has afforded through appropriations for mail facilities and other purposes. But the general subject will now present itself under aspects more imposing and more purely national, by reason of the surveys ordered by Congress, and now in the process of completion, for communication by railway across the continent, and wholly within the limits of the United States.

The power to declare war, to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a navy, and to call forth the militia to execute the laws, suppress insurrections and repel invasions, was conferred upon Congress as means to provide for the common defence, and to protect a territory and a population now widespread and vastly multiplied. As indispensable for the power, it must sometimes be necessary to construct military roads and protect harbors of refuge. To appropriations by Congress for such objects, no sound objection can be raised. Happily for our country, its peaceful policy, and rapidly increasing population impose upon us no urgent necessity for preparation, and leave but few trackless deserts between accessible points and a patriotic people ever ready and generally able to protect them. These necessary links, the enterprise and energy of our people are steadily and boldly struggling to supply. All experience affirms that, whenever private enterprise will avail, it is most wise for the general government to leave to that and individual watchfulness the location and execution of all means of communication.

The surveys before alluded to were designed to ascertain the most practicable and economical route for a railroad from the river Mississippi to the Pacific ocean. Parties are now in the field making explorations, where previous examinations had not supplied sufficient data, and where there was the best reason to hope the object sought might be found. The means and time being both limited, it is not to be expected that all the accurate knowledge desired will be obtained; but it is hoped that much and important information will be added to the stock previously possessed, and that partial, if not full reports of the surveys ordered will be received, in time for transmission to the two houses of Congress, on or before the first Monday in February next, as required by the act of appropriation. The magnitude of the enterprise contemplated has aroused, and will doubtless continue to excite a very general interest throughout the country. Its political, its commercial, and its military bearings, it has varied, great and increasing claims to consideration. The heavy expense, the great delay, and at times, fatality attending travel by either of the isthmus routes, have demonstrated the advantages which would result from international communication by such safe and rapid means as a railroad would supply.

The difficulties, which have been encountered in a period of peace, would be magnified and still further increased in time of war. But while the embarrassments already encountered, and others under new contingencies to be anticipated, may serve strikingly to exhibit the importance of such a work, neither these, nor all considerations combined, can have an appreciable value, when weighed against the obligation strictly to adhere to the Constitution, and faithfully to execute the powers it confers.

Within this limit, and to the extent of the interest of the government beyond it, would seem, both expedient and proper, if an economical and practicable route should be found, to aid, by all constitutional means, in the construction of a road which will unite, by speedy transit, the populations of the Pacific and Atlantic States. To guard against misconception, it should be remarked that, although the power to construct or aid the construction of a road within the limits of a territory, is not embraced by that question of jurisdiction which would arise within the limits of a State, it is nevertheless held to be of doubtful power, and a more than doubtful property, even the limits of a territory, for the general government to undertake to administer the affairs of a railroad, a canal, or other similar construction, and therefore that its connection with a work of this character should be incidental rather than primary.

I will only add at present that fully appreciating the magnitude of the subject and solicited that the Atlantic and Pacific shores of the republic may be bound together by inseparable ties of common interest, as well as of common fidelity and attachment to the Union, I shall be disposed as far as my own action is concerned to follow the limits of the constitution as expounded and illustrated by those whose opinions and expositions constitute the standard of my political faith. In regard to the powers of the federal government, it is, I trust, not necessary to say that no grandeur of enterprise and no present urgent inducement promising popular favor, will lead me to disregard these lights or to depart from that path which experience has proved to be safe, and which is now radiant with the glow of prosperity and legitimate constitutional progress.

We can afford to wait, but we cannot afford to overlook the ark of our security. It is no part of my purposes to give prominence to any subject which may properly be recorded as set at rest by the deliberate judgment of the people. But while the present is bright with promise and the future full of promise and inducement for the exercise of active intelligence, the past can never be without useful lessons of admonition and instruction. If its dangers serve not as warnings, they will evidently fail to fulfill the object of a wise design. When the grave shall have closed over all who are now endeavoring to meet the obligations of duty; if the year 1850 will be required to be a period filled with anxious apprehension of a successful war which has just terminated. Peace brought with it a vast augmentation of territory. Disturbing questions arose, bearing upon the domestic institutions of one portion of the Confederacy, and involving the constitutional rights of the States, but notwithstanding difference of opinion and sentiment, which then existed in relation to details and specific provisions, the acquiescence of distinguished citizens whose devotion to the Union can never be doubted, has given renewed vigor to our institutions and restored a sense of repose and security to the public mind throughout the Confederacy.

That this repose is to suffer no shock during its official term, if I have power to avert it, those who have placed me here may be assured. The wisdom of the men who had put at stake upon the issue of the revolutionary struggle disposed of the subject to whom I refer in the march of power and prosperity which has done us what we are.

It is a significant fact that from the adoption of the Constitution, until the officers and soldiers of the revolution had passed to their graves, or through the infirmities of age, and wounds had ceased to participate actively in public affairs, there was not merely a quiet acquiescence, but a prompt vindication of the constitutional rights of the States. The reserved powers were scrupulously respected. No statesman put forth the narrow views of exclusivity to justify interference and agitation, but the spirit of the compact was regarded as sacred in the eye of honor, and indispensable. For the great excitement of civil liberty, the "envoy" in the present difficulties was yet borne forward in apparent weakness by a power superior to all obstacles.

There is no condemnation which the voice of freedom will not pronounce upon us, should we prove faithless to this great trust. While men inhabiting different parts of this vast continent can no more be expected to hold the same opinions or entertain the same sentiments, than every

variety of soil or climate can be expected to furnish the same agricultural products. They can unite to a common object and sustain common principles essential to the maintenance of that object. The gallant men of the south and the north could stand together during the struggle of the revolution. They could stand together in the more trying period which succeeded the clangor of arms. As their united valor and dangers of the field, so their united wisdom proved equal to the greater task of founding upon a deep and broad basis, institutions which it has been our privilege to enjoy, and will ever be our most sacred duty to sustain. It is but a feeble expression of a fact strong and universal to say that their sons whose blood mingled so often upon the same field during the war of 1812, and who have more recently borne in triumph the flag of the country upon a foreign soil will never permit alienation of the feeling to weaken the power of their united efforts, nor internal dissensions to paralyze the great arm of freedom uplifted for the vindication of self government.

I have thus briefly presented such suggestions as seem to me especially worthy of your consideration. In providing for the present, you can hardly fail to avail yourselves of the light which the experience of the past casts upon the future. The growth of our population have now brought us in the destined career of our National history to a point at which it will behoove us to expand our vision over the vast perspective.

The successive decennial returns of the census since the adoption of the constitution have realized a law of steady progressive development which may be said to run in general terms as a duplication every quarter of a century. Carried forward from the point already reached for only a short period of time as applicable to the existence of the nation this law of progress, if unchecked, will bring us to almost incredible results. A large allowance for a diminished proportional effect of emigration would not very materially reduce the estimate which the increased average duration of human life shows to have already resulted from the scientific and hygienic improvements of the past fifty years will tend to keep up rough the next fifty or perhaps a hundred; the same ratio of growth which has been thus revealed in our past progress, and to the influence of these causes may be added the influx of laboring masses from eastern Asia to the Pacific side of our possessions, together with the probable accession of the population already existing in other parts of our hemisphere, which, within the period of a century, will feel with increasing force, the natural attachment of so vast a power to our progress, and being conscious of no motives on my part which are not inseparable from the honor and advancement of my country, I hope it may be my privilege to deserve and secure, not only your cordial co-operation in great public measures, but also those relations of mutual confidence and regard, which it is always so desirable to cultivate between measures of co-ordinate branches of the government. FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 5, 1853.

dimensions, to which our political system with its corresponding machinery of government, is so rapidly expanding. With increased vigilance does it require us to cultivate the cardinal virtues of public frugality and official integrity and purity. Public affairs ought to be so conducted that a settled conviction shall pervade the entire Union, that nothing short of the highest tone and standard of public morality marks every part of the administration and legislation of the general government. Thus will the federal system, whatever expansion time and progress may give it, continue more and more deeply rooted in the love and confidence of the people.

That wise economy, which is as far removed from parsimony as from corrupt and corrupting extravagance,—that single regard for the public good, which will frown upon all attempts to approach the treasury with insidious projects of private interest cloaked under public pretenses,—that second sound fiscal administration, which, in the legislative department guards against the dangerous temptations incident to overflowing revenue, and, in the executive, maintains an unsleeping watchfulness against the tendency of all national expenditure to extravagance—while they are admitted elementary political duties, may, I trust, be deemed as properly adverted to and urged in view of the more impressive sense of that necessity, which is directly suggested by the considerations now presented.


Since the adjournment of Congress, the Vice President of the United States has passed from the scenes of earth, without having entered upon the duties of the station, to which he had been called by the voice of his countrymen. Having occupied, almost continuously, for more than thirty years, a seat in one or the other of the two Houses of Congress, and having, by his singular purity and wisdom secured unbounded confidence and universal respect, his failing health was watched by the nation with painful solicitude. His loss to the country under all the circumstances, has been justly regarded as inseparable.

In compliance with the act of Congress of March 2, 1853, the oath of office was administered to him on the 24th of that month, at Ariadne estate, near Mantanzas, in the island of Cuba; but his strength gradually declined, and was hardly sufficient to enable him to return to his home in Alabama, where, on the eighteenth day of April, in the most calm and peaceful way, his long and eminently useful career was terminated.

Entertaining unlimited confidence in your intelligent and patriotic devotion to the public interest, and being conscious of no motives on my part which are not inseparable from the honor and advancement of my country, I hope it may be my privilege to deserve and secure, not only your cordial co-operation in great public measures, but also those relations of mutual confidence and regard, which it is always so desirable to cultivate between measures of co-ordinate branches of the government. FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 5, 1853.

**JACKSON STANDARD.**



OFFICE IN HOFFMAN'S HALL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
**THOMAS R. MATHEWS.**

**JACKSON C. H., OHIO.**

THURSDAY, DEC. 15, 1853.

**TERMS.**

The paper will be sent according to order per year, in advance, for \$1.00. If not paid within four weeks, \$1.50. Those terms will be rigidly adhered to. To insure a discontinuance at the end of the time subscribed for, all arrears must be paid, and positive directions given to that effect. All advertisements inserted at the usual rates. All advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on them, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly. Advertisements intended for insertion in the Standard, should be handed in previous to 3 P. M. on Tuesday.

### "THE PEOPLE'S" RAILROAD MEETING.

A Mass meeting will be held at the Court House, in Jackson, on Wednesday the 21st of December, inst., by the friends of the Cincinnati & Hillsboro' R. R. This will be an important meeting, and it is expected that every body will be there who can possibly attend. The meeting will be addressed by Messrs. Thompson, McDowell and Smith, of Highland, co. and others.

**PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.**—This document we lay before our readers, to day, to the exclusion of almost all other matter.—As a State paper, it is brief and pointed, and one, as coming from the National Executive, should be read by every man.

**CONGRESS.**—This body convened on Monday the 5th inst. The House was organized by electing Lynn Boyd, of Kentucky, Speaker, and John W. Forney, of Pennsylvania, Clerk. All the other old officers were re-nominated.

There is about one thousand bushels of coal at the Depot, ready for shipment.

"The weather is a subject of general remark. It is almost the middle of December, and the dry, hazy atmosphere of October still continues. Our streets are as dusty as in July. The river is quite low, with but little prospect of a rise; and should it freeze, there would be a bad time, for the stock of coal for sale is exhausted."—*Portsmouth Tribune.*

**Friend McFarland,** this may all be true, but as regards the supply of coal, that difficulty can easily be avoided, and in one way only. If the Directors of the Railroad can be prevailed upon to furnish Coal Cars, or if your citizens will do so, the Colliers of Jackson County can furnish your citizens with any amount of Coal, of a better quality, and at less price than can be obtained from any other source. We know, that during the past summer, some of our own citizens proposed paying \$10 per Car for the purpose of shipping Coal to Portsmouth. The reply was, if the Cars can be had, they are at your service, but they are all used in carrying down IRON. Citizens of Portsmouth and Jackson, you who so liberally subscribed for the building of this portion of the road to the Coal Fields, that you might on the one part give and on the other receive, at will, a constant supply of fuel, it is in your power to remedy this evil! During the last summer, we are informed, some of the citizens of Portsmouth were actually compelled to use their fences for fire-wood. This is an outrage and should not be tolerated, when you have, almost within reach, millions of bushels of the best quality of Coal, with a Railroad, on which, to have it brought to your doors. Why not then, having it in your power, make them "snale" in a couple of Car loads of Coal.

We call attention to the card of the Protection Fire and Marine Insurance Co., of Hartford, in another column. The old Protection has been the Pioneer of Insurance in the West, and has come out right side up, from many a conflagration. It is, we believe, one of the oldest companies of the kind, now doing business this side of the Alleghenies. It commenced operations in the West in 1825. Since that time it has steadily increased, and in the West alone it has issued 100,000 policies, and insured property amounting to \$200,000. It is our belief, that no Insurance Company, doing business in the West, has received more marked expressions of public confidence than the Protection, nor are any better entitled to them. C. Isham, Esq., is agent for our town and county.

**NEW FIRM—BOOTS AND SHOES.**—We notice that our worthy friends, Trago & Hephensine, have purchased the Stock of Boots and Shoes from Mr. Werls.—They intend, to open a large stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Caps, &c. Tailoring done to order, in the latest styles. Shoe-making will also be attended to. We wish the new firm all success imaginable, and would say to those wishing a good and cheap article, go to Trago & Hephensine, opposite the Court House, for there's the place to "Get your money back."

**THE NEW LOCOMOTIVE 'VINTON.'**—This splendid machine, made her first trip to this place on Friday last, under the charge of that "Iron Horse Tamer," David Derrick, bringing a number of citizens of Portsmouth, in company with a portion of the Board. These gentlemen could not have selected a better name for this new machine, for the Hon. Samuel F. Vinton, is, in every sense of word, truly a man of iron nerve, possessed of an iron mind, and in every way worthy the honor conferred upon him, by the Board.

**Mr. Wm. Burt,** the gentlemanly engineer, who has so long run the "Little Locomotive Bloomfield" between this place and Portsmouth, we are sorry to say has, under the new arrangements, been placed on the south end of the road.—He now runs the "Portsmouth" from Oak Hill to Portsmouth and back, daily. Burt & Lord, and the "Iron Horse" are a team hard to beat. May they not meet with mishap or accident.

**Not a Puff.**—Reader if you want to see—not the Elephant, nor the Lion, or Bear, but the last lot of New Goods, just received by M. Sternberger & Co. Go to their store and they will be exhibited to your gratification. Solomon, not Solomon of old, is always there, ready to show you any thing you desire to look at.

**A DEER CAUGHT BY A WOMAN.**—We understand that a female, living a short distance below town, captured a large Buck one day last week, which weighed about seventy or eighty pounds. She attacked it with a club, and beat it to death.

**FIRES.**—On Friday night last, an untenanted house, about a mile and a half above town, was consumed. It was supposed to have been set on fire.

**ANOTHER.**—On Monday night last, the woods above town on the farm of Denison James, was on fire, which was communicated to the fences, destroying a portion of the same.

**New Orleans Market.**  
NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 8.  
Bacon sides 64; Moss Pork is dull at \$11 25@11 50; sales of Flour at \$8.30, Prime new Lard 84c. Whisky 23c.

**Cincinnati Market.**  
CINCINNATI, December 10.  
Flour—The market has settled down 50 lbs per bbl., under the Niagara news, and advanced freights. Yesterday afternoon 110 lbs at \$5.19; and 80 do at \$5.10. This morning, 1000 lbs at \$5.25 lined and delivered.  
Hogs—Sales to-day of 195, and 150 head at \$4.25. 1500 head in lots, at \$4.25@4 35.  
Provisions—Shoulders in dry salt, at 41c. pkd., and 40,000 lbs. sides at 5c loose. Lard 73a75c, barrels furnished.  
Cheese—A sale of 200 boxes at 9c.

**New York Market.**  
NEW YORK, Dec. 10, M.  
The sales of Flour this morning comprise, 10,000 barrels at a further decline of 61c per bbl. Wheat is firm, but the demand is moderate; the sales this morning were only 16,000 bushels. New corn is a shade easier; but old is scarce and buoyant; the sales were 10,000 bushels.

Seventeen hundred head of cattle have already been slaughtered at the house of Dr. Roberts of Lafayette, la.—The beef is packed for the English market.

**MARRIED.**  
MARRIED—On the 7th inst. by Rev. Warren Taylor, JOHN C. NEAL, of Berlin, and FANNIE H. FARLAND, of Colchester, Vt.  
On the 8th inst. by Jacob Sell, Esq., GEORGE FORSTER, and LOREAN ASH HAYWARD, all of Jackson county.

**Jackson Markets.**  
JACKSON Dec. 15, 1853.

Flour—p bbl.	\$5.25@5.50
Wheat—p bush.	94c
Corn—p bush.	40c
Oats—p bush.	35c
Potatoes—p bush.	30c
Beans—p bush.	10c
Ship Stuff—p bush.	15c
Butter—p lb.	15c
Eggs—p doz.	10c
Flax Seed—p bush.	75c
Timothy Seed—p bush.	80c
Timothy Hay—p ton.	\$15.00
Dried Apples—p bush.	\$1.40
Beans—p bush.	75c to \$1.00.

### New Advertisements.

**Administrators' Notice.**  
Edward H. Goddard's Estate.  
NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned have been appointed and qualified as administrators on the estate of EDWARD H. GODDARD, late of Jackson County, deceased.  
LAWSON SMITH.  
December 10, 1853. 38-3w

**Administrator's Sale.**  
PERSONAL property belonging to the Estate of EDWARD H. GODDARD, deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hay, Grain, and other property, will be sold at the late residence of the deceased, in Milton township, Jackson county, and other places in said township, where any of said property may be found, on  
Thursday, the 29th day of December, inst., commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continue from day to day thereafter, if necessary, until all is sold.  
Taxes—On all sums not exceeding three dollars, cash in hand. On all sums exceeding that amount, a credit of nine months will be given, by the purchaser giving his note with approved security, agreeably to law.  
H. A. GOOD GODDARD.  
LAWSON SMITH, Adm'r.  
Milton tp., December 10, 1853. 38-3w

**To the Creditors of the Estate of William McKinnis, dec'd.**  
ON the 13th day of December, A. D. 1853, the Probate Court of Jackson county, Ohio, declared the estate of William McKinnis, dec'd, to be probably insolvent; creditors are therefore required to present their claims against the estate, to the undersigned, for allowance, within three months from the time above mentioned, or they will not be entitled to payment.  
ANSON HANNA, Adm'r for Wm McKinnis, dec'd.  
December 12, 1853. 38-3w

**DEPOT GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.**  
A. CRISWELL would say to his friends and others, in Jackson and county, that he has just opened a New Grocery and Provision Store, near the Railroad Depot in this place, where he is keeping, and will constantly have on hand, a large and well selected stock of Groceries, which he offers at prices to suit the times and pockets of all.  
Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Spices, Molasses, Cheese, Raisins, &c., besides a great variety of other articles usually found in such establishments. Call and examine for yourselves.  
A. CRISWELL.  
Jackson, Dec. 8, 1853. 37-4f

**Notice of attachment.**  
At my instance an attachment was this day issued, by Thomas N. Howell, a Justice of the peace, of Lick Township, Jackson county, against the property and effects of John Martin, a non resident of said county, dated this 7th day of December, 1853.  
JAMES MARTIN.  
Dec. 8, 1853. 37-3w

**CONFECTIONARY AND BATING SALOON.**  
ONE DOOR ABOVE THE ISHAM HOUSE, JACKSON C. H., O.  
P. DU HADWAY, having purchased the above establishment, and has now opened a new and Fresh Stock of Goods, among which, the following are to be found:  
Cakes, Fresh and Spiced, by the can, dozen or plate.  
Toy candies of all kinds; Cakes, Butter Crackers, Soda and Sugar do, Pickles, Almonds, Creams, and all sorts of confectionery, Peanuts, Pecans, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Raisins, Prunes, Baking Powder; Toys of all kinds; Cigars, Regalia, Plantation, Principe, Havana, Canadore, St. Romain, Half Spanish and Havana Sizes; Tobacco, Ceylon, Goodwin & Brother's pure Yellow Bank; John Anderson's Amulet, five plug &c. Together with a general assortment of notions.  
Pige Feet, Tripe, Fowl, and Hot Coffee, served up, 8c. Season, and at all hours.  
All of which will be served up in a style to please the taste of the most fastidious epicure. Give us a call.  
Jackson, September 15, 1853. 25-4f

**A. D. HAYWELL, TAILOR.**  
Two Doors above the Isham House, MAIN STREET, JACKSON, O.  
WOULD respectfully inform his friends, patrons, and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the  
Tailoring Business  
in all its branches. He is prepared to work to order, in a neat, fashionable and durable manner, and will serve his customers on reasonable notice with garments warranted to be genteel, workmanlike, and substantial, and made with all reasonable promptness.  
A. D. HAYWELL.  
Dec. 1, 1853. 36-4f